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No. 84-1500

In the

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM 1984

CONTICOMMODITY SERVICES, INC.

Petitioner,

v.

WILLIAM T. SCHOR and MORTGAGE SERVICES OF AMERICA,

Respondents.

Supplemental Appendix To The Petition For A Writ Of Certiorari To The United States Court Of Appeals For The District Of Columbia Circuit

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March 25, 1985

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APPENDIX F

(Administrative Law
Judge Opinion; Unreported)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Before the
COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

MORTGAGE SERVICES OF AMERICA and WILLIAM T. SCHOR, Complainants v. **CONTICOMMODITY SERVICES, INC. and RICHARD L. SANDOR,** Respondents	**CFTC Docket No. R 80-566-80-723**

INITIAL DECISION

BEFORE: PAINTER, ALJ

Preliminary Statement:

Complainants Mortgage Services of America ("MSA") and William T. Schor initiated this proceeding by filing reparations complaints on February 21, 1980. Complainants allege that respondents refused to execute orders placed by complainants on October 8, 1979, and that respondents allowed unsuitable trading, gave fraudulent advice, and committed other violations of the Commodity Exchange Act and the Commission's regulations, causing total damages of approximately $1.8 million.

Respondents filed a timely answer and counterclaim, denying all of the alleged violations and asserting a claim for account deficits totalling $92,349.37.

The trial in this matter took place in Washington, D.C. on March 16, 17, and 18, 1981. Post hearing, the parties filed briefs, including proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law. By Order issued August 25, 1981, respondents were directed to file a proposed order consistent with the findings and conclusions set forth in their post-hearing briefs but

excluding any award of attorney fees. Complainants were given an opportunity to file objections to any proposed order on or before October 15, 1981. Complainants did not file timely objections. However, complainants did file objections out of time, and for purposes of this proceeding, the objections are deemed to have been timely filed.

In objections to the proposed order filed by respondents, complainants contend that it was improper to permit respondents to file a proposed order. I disagree. The gut issue in this case is whether Conti personnel failed or refused to accept and execute orders as directed by William Schor. There is not a shred of probative evidence in the record to suggest that Conti deliberately, negligently, or otherwise failed to accept and act upon directions given by complainants. A secondary issue is whether complainants were suited to trading futures contracts. Again, there is nothing in the record to show that respondents violated any suitability rule in dealing with complainants. Under these circumstances, I find the directive that respondents prepare a proposed order appropriate.

Findings of Fact:

1. Complainant William Schor is a mature, intelligent individual and is the president of complainant MSA, a mortgage banking company. He has had eighteen years experience in the mortgage banking business. (Tr. 109, 145). Prior to opening his account with respondent ContiCommodity Services, Inc. ("Conti"), Schor had substantial experience in trading GNMA and other financial futures through Hornblower & Weeks and Merrill Lynch. (Tr. 145; Resp. Ex. 16). After opening accounts with respondent Conti, and during the time he traded the Conti accounts, Schor also traded financial futures with another futures commission merchant, Stotler and Co. (Tr. 145; Resp. Ex. 12, 13).

2. Complainant MSA is 90 percent owned by complainant Schor. (Tr. 109). Complainant Schor personally handled

all of the financial futures trading for accounts of MSA. (Tr. 15, 165).

3. Respondent Conti is a futures commission merchant registered with the Commission.

4. Respondent Richard L. Sandor is vice-president of Conti and head of a Conti division specializing in the trading of financial futures.

5. Complainants Schor and MSA opened accounts at Conti, through Sandor, on September 2, 1976, and thereafter engaged in a number of trades in the accounts. (Tr. 46).

6. At the time complainants opened their accounts with Conti, complainant Schor had a personal net worth of $235,000, not counting his 90 percent ownership of complainant MSA. (Tr. 146).

7. By 1978, the net worth of MSA was also $235,000 (Tr. 148), and on October 1, 1979, it was approximately $271,000 (Tr. 113), giving complainants a combined net worth substantially in excess of $400,000 during 1979.

8 Complainant Schor's annual salary in 1978 and 1979 was $50,000, and in each year he received other benefits worth $10,000 to $15,000 and a bonus of approximately $25,000. (Schor Dep. 143-45). Complainant MSA enjoyed gross profits of over $1,000,000 in 1978 (Schor Dep. 136), and showed a relatively small pre-tax loss in 1979 due only to the trading losses it experienced in the futures market (Schor Dep. 141-42).

9. Respondent Sandor had ample basis for considering complainant Schor financially secure and knowledgeable about both the mortgage banking business and the GNMA future market. (Tr. 293-94).

10. As of Monday, October 8, 1979, the accounts traded by complainant Schor with respondent Conti had a net position of 25 contracts long in GNMA futures traded on the Chicago Board of Trade ("CBT"), and 10 contracts long in

GNMA futures traded on the American Commodity Exchange ("ACE"). As of the same date, accounts traded by complainant Schor at Stotler had a net position of 10 contracts long in CBT GNMA futures. (Tr. 153; Compl. Ex 8, 9; Resp. Ex. 12, 13).

11. Complainant Schor had entered into the net long positions at Conti several months prior to October 8, 1979, and prior to October 8, these positions had incurred substantial declines in equity. (Compl. Ex. 6, 7, 8, 9).

12. On Saturday, October 6, 1979, the Federal Reserve Board announced a number of decisions designed to strengthen the dollar. (Tr. 268). There was no consensus among financial traders as to the impact these decisions would have of the price of financial futures. (Tr. 268-69, 295-96).

13. During the morning of October 8, 1979, complainant Schor placed a series of telephone calls to personnel of respondent Conti concerning his account and that of MSA. (Tr. 121-30, 232-35, 259-265; Resp. Ex. 1, 2).

14. At the time Schor initiated his conversations with Conti personnel, he was considering a plan to reduce his risk by short selling, but he did not know what positions were held in the complainants' accounts at Conti. (Tr. 152, 156-57). Conti had provided Schor with regular account statements reflecting this information (Compl. Ex. 1, 2), and these statements were readily accessible to Schor on October 8. (Tr. 157).

15. In telephoning Conti, Schor initially wanted to consult with respondent Sandor, who was out of the office that day. (Tr. 121). In Sandor's absence, Schor spoke at different times to three Conti account executives, John Richards on the CBT (Tr. 259-65), and James Criswell (Resp. Ex. 1), and James Rutgers (Resp. Ex. 2) on the ACE. Schor also spoke on two occasions to Kathy Lynn Minervino, the operations supervisor for Conti's financial division. (Tr. 230, 232-35).

16. In his conversations with account executives, Schor repeatedly asked for market information (Tr. 260, 262; Resp.

Ex. 1, 2), and at one point asked James Criswell to trade for him on a discretionary basis, which Criswell declined to do. (Resp. Ex. 1, 2). However, Schor did not, in any of his conversations with Conti personnel on October 8, 1979, give directions to place a specific order. (Tr. 157, 263). Schor likewise placed no orders in the complainants' accounts at Stotler on October 8. (Tr. 158).

17. Throughout the conversations between Schor and Conti account executives on October 8, Conti personnel were available for executing selling orders from Schor, were willing to place such orders for him, and repeatedly asked if Schor wished to place an order. (Tr. 262-63; Resp. Ex. 1, 2).

18. No Conti account executive told Schor that the CBT markets were "locked" limit down, so that trading was impossible. (Tr. 264-65). Schor chose not to place short orders on October 8, because he did not wish to sell at the prevailing market prices. (Tr. 263; Resp. Ex. 1, 2).

19. At the time that complainants Schor and MSA opened their accounts at Conti, Section 1.55 of the Commission's regulations was not in effect.

20. Complainants Schor and MSA have demonstrated no failure on the part of respondents to disclose any relevant risk to them.

21. Respondent Sandor made no representation to complainants that the market price for GNMA futures would not fall below a certain level.

22. In the customer agreements entered into by complainants with respondent Conti, they agreed to keep their accounts fully margined at all times and to pay promptly on demand any deficits in their accounts, together with interest and all costs of collection, including attorneys' fees. (Resp. Ex. 4, 5, ¶¶3, 4).

23. On October 9, complainants' accounts were undermargined; complainant Schor informed respondents that complainants could not make further margin deposits to

their accounts, and therefore respondents liquidated the accounts pursuant to the customer agreements. (Tr. 301-02).

24. After liquidation, there remained deficits in the amount of $55,955.60 in the MSA account, and $36,333.77 in the Schor account. (Resp. Ex. 6, 7). Complainants refused demands from respondents to pay the amount of the deficit, and these amounts remain owing. (Resp. Ex. 8).

Discussion:

The allegations made by complainants fall into two categories. First, they allege that Conti personnel failed to execute selling orders that complainant Schor attempted to place on October 8, 1979. On the basis of this factual allegation, complainants allege fraud, improper supervision of employees, and bucketing. Respondents deny that Schor ever attempted to place orders on October 8. The allegation thus essentially presents a credibility question. I have found respondents' position more credible based on my assessment of the demeanor of the witnesses and on the following considerations:

1. Schor testified that he was falsely informed by John Richards that all trading in FNMA futures had ceased during the early morning of October 8, so that no trades could be made. Schor testified that, based on this advice, he determined not to place orders anywhere on October 8, and so did not telephone his broker at Stotler. Yet a telephone bill produced at the hearing showed that Schor did telephone his Stotler broker during the trading hours on the afternoon of October 8.

2. Schor failed to place selling orders either at Stotler or Conti during trading hours on October 9, even though nothing allegedly told him by Conti personnel would have indicated that such trades could not be made.

3. When Schor wrote to Conti on October 23, 1979, to indicate that he would not pay the deficit in his account,

he made no mention of any false statements by Conti personnel that GNMA trading had ceased on October 8.

4. Schor admittedly made false allegations that Stotler refused to accept orders placed by him on October 9, both in a letter to Stotler and in resisting a claim for payment of deficits by Stotler.

On the basis of all the evidence, it appears that Schor telephoned Conti on October 8, hoping to discuss his account with Richard Sandor, and, when Sandor was not present, Schor became upset and impatient and ultimately declined to place any market orders until after the close of trading on October 9, in the hope of a market rebound. In this process, Schor acted voluntarily and respondents violated no provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act or the Commission's regulations.

The second group of allegations made by complainants concerns the handling of their accounts prior to October 8, 1979. Complainants assert that they were unsuitable for holding long GNMA futures contracts, that they were not given adequate risk disclosure by respondents, and that they were misled by assurances from Richard Sandor that the market prices for GNMA futures would not drop below a certain level.

Respondents have cited *Jensen* v. *Shearson Hayden Stone, Inc.*, 2 Comm. Fut. L. Rep. (CCH ¶21,062 (1980)) for the proposition that complainants were eminently suited to trade futures contracts. Complainant Schor was a well-educated, experienced trader in financial futures at the time he opened his account with Conti. His business (mortgage banking) was closely related to the commodity (GNMAs) he traded at Conti, and he and MSA had substantial assets and income. In deciding *Jensen*, Judge Shipe noted as follows:

> In September 1977, the Commission published a proposed suitability rule. 42 C.F.R. 44750. However, this rule was not adopted because of the recognition that suitability was implicit in the existing anti-fraud rules

> and efforts to further codify the concept would risk narrowing its scope. 43 F.R. 31889.

On October 9, 1981, the Commission denied Jensen's application for review, and made the following observation in a footnote:

> In particular, the Commission wishes to disavow the judge's reference to, and discussion of, suitability at pp. 16-19 of the initial decision.

Jensen, therefore, may not be cited as authority on the issue of suitability. Nevertheless, I agree with respondents that complainants were eminently suited to trade the futures contracts involved in this proceeding, and that complainants meet any explicit or implicit suitability standard that may exist.

Being experienced in trading financial futures, complainants needed no particular statement of the risks involved in such trading, and did not claim at the hearing that they were ignorant of any particular risks that should have been disclosed. Moreover, complainants did receive a letter from Conti, at the time they opened their accounts, outlining in general the risks of commodity trading. It appears that complainants' only argument as to risk disclosure is that they should have been provided with the disclosure form required by Section 1.55 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations, 17 C.F.R. § 1.55. This regulation, however, applies only to accounts opened after October 1, 1978, more than two years after the opening of complainants' accounts, and so has no application here.

As to Richard Sandor's alleged statements regarding the lowest price the market would reach, I found complainant Schor's testimony vague and uncertain, indicating that at most he had been given a best guess prognosis. This conclusion is buttressed by the fact that complainants continued to hold their long positions for over a month after the market went below the level allegedly declared to be the bottom. In the general handling of complainants' accounts, there has

again been shown no violation of the Commodity Exchange Act or the Commission's regulations.

Thus, respondents are entitled to recover the deficit balances in complainants' accounts, as provided by their customer agreements and Commission regulation 12.23(b)(2). The amount of these deficits is not disputed. Respondents, in addition, seek pre-judgment interest and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in collecting the deficits, as is also provided by the customer agreements. Pursuant to *Sherwood* v. *Madda Trading Co.*, [1977-80 Transfer Binder] Comm. Fut. L. Rep. (CCH) ¶20,728 (1979), attorneys' fees may not be awarded in a reparations proceeding in the absence of bad faith or vexatious conduct during the course of a proceeding. Under ordinary circumstances, interest on awards is set at 12 percent per annum. Respondents seek only 5 percent per annum, and I see no reason to disturb any understanding that may exist between the parties as to this issue.

Complainants contend in their objections filed October 16, 1981, that the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, does not empower this Commission to make an award for anything other than damages resulting for a violation of the Act, and that Commission regulation 12.23 is without statutory authority. This may be a neat legal point. However, an administrative law judge is bound by agency regulations and published agency policies. The rules provide for counterclaims. I have determined that a valid debit balance exists on the complainants' accounts, and have awarded judgment for the debit balances to respondents.

Conclusions of Law:

1. Complainants have failed to establish that respondents committed any violation of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, or of the regulations enacted thereunder, in the handling of complainants' accounts.

2. Complainants are liable to pay to respondent Conti the amount of the deficits in their accounts, *i.e.*, $55,955.60 from complainant MSA and $36,393.77 from complainant Schor,

together with pre-judgment interest at the rate of 5 percent per annum.

ORDER

Complainant MSA is ordered to pay $55,955.60 and complainant Schor is ordered to pay $36,393.77, together with 5 percent interest on these sums from November 1, 1979, and $25.00 each to cover the filing fee, to respondent Conti within 30 days of the date of this decision. The complaints of Schor and MSA are dismissed.

Dated this 19th day of
October 1981

George H. Painter
Administrative Law Judge

APPENDIX G

(Order of the Commission Denying Review; Unofficially Reported At CCH Comm. Fut. L. Rep. ¶ 21,823 (1982-1984 Trans. Binder))

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Before the
COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

MORTGAGE SERVICES OF AMERICA and WILLIAM T. SCHOR, **Complainants** **v.** **CONTICOMMODITY SERVICES, INC. and RICHARD L. SANDOR,** **Respondents**	**CFTC Docket No. R 80-566-80-723**

ORDER DENYING REVIEW

Upon consideration of the application for review and the record as a whole, the Commission has discerned no question of law or public policy to warrant Commission consideration of the merits of the initial decision filed by the Presiding Officer. Accordingly, the Commission has determined that the application for review should be denied. In making this determination, the Commission has neither adopted the Presiding Officer's order as its own nor affirmatively passed upon any of the issues decided therein.[1] Thus, although the Commission has determined to permit the initial decision to become final as to the parties, the order shall not be binding as a Commission decision in other cases.

Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that the initial decision of the Presiding Officer shall become final with respect to the

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[1]The complainants have objected to the fact that the Presiding Officer directed the respondents to prepare a draft of his initial decision. The Presiding Officer adopted verbatim the 24 findings of fact submitted by respondents and made only a few minor modifications to the other parts of respondents' proposed decision. While we do not believe that the Presiding Officer abused his discretion in this regard, we suggest that, in the future, this procedure be used, if at all, only in exceptional cases. *Cf. Hayes* v. *Thompson*, 637 F.2d 483, 490 (7th Cir. 1980) ("Although we are to be more critical in our review when a District Court, as here, essentially adopts the findings prepared by the prevailing party, such findings are nonetheless to be measured by the 'clearly erroneous' standard.")

parties upon service of this Order on the parties by the Hearing Clerk.[2]

By the Commission (Acting Chairman PHILLIPS and Commissioners HINEMAN and WEST).

Jane K. Stuckey
Secretary of the Commission
Commodity Futures Trading
Commission

Dated: June 15, 1983

[2] Any appeal from a Commission order must be taken within fifteen days of service of this order pursuant to Section 14(e) of the Act, 7 U.S.C.A. § 18(c) (Supp. 1983), as it incorporates by reference Section 6(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 9.

Pursuant to Section 14(d) of the Act, 7 U.S.C.A. § 18(d) (Supp. 1983), a party against whom a reparation award has been made may be sued in United States district court to enforce the award if such party does not make payment within the period specified in the order making the award, or within 15 days of service of this order by the Hearing Clerk if no period is specified.

Pursuant to Section 14(f) of the Act, 7 U.S.C.A § 18(f) (Supp. 1983), unless the party against whom a reparation order has been made provides to the Commission, within 15 days from the expiration of the period specified in the order for compliance, or within 30 days of service of this order by the Hearing Clerk if no period is specified, satisfactory evidence that either (1) an appeal has been taken pursuant to Section 14(e), or (2) payment of the full amount of the award (or any agreed settlement thereof) has been made, such party shall be prohibited automatically from trading on all contract markets and, if the party is registered with the Commission, such registration shall be suspended automatically. Such a prohibition and suspension shall remain in effect until such party provides to the Commission satisfactory evidence that payment of the full amount of the award with interest thereon to the date of payment has been made.